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NO. 8

ALPHEUS SPRING PACKARD, M. D. PH. D. LL. D



PROFESSOR A. S. Packard died at his home on Angell street, Providence, on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 14. Death was due to blood poisoning, indirectly



ALPHEUS SPRING PACKARD.

resulting from an ulcerated tooth. While his illness had lasted for some time, it was not generally known until near the end how serious his condition was, and the news of his death came as a great shock to his many friends both within and without the university.

Professor Packard was born in Brunswick, Maine, February 19, 1839. His father, Alpheus Spring Packard, was a noted classical scholar and professor of Greek and Latin at Bowdoin, and his

mother, Frances Elizabeth (Appleton) Packard, was a sister of the wife of President Pierce. Professor Packard was graduated from Bowdoin with the class of 1861. Already his interest in natural science was shown by joining, in the summer of 1860, the Williams College expedition to Labrador and Greenland under the charge of Professor P. A. Chadbourne. In 1861 he obtained the master's degree from his alma mater and in 1864 he was graduated from the Maine Medical School with the degree of M. D. In the same year he received the degree of bachelor of science from Harvard. For the next three years he worked under Agassiz at the Lawrence Scientific School. During a part of this time he served as assistant surgeon of the Maine Veteran Volunteers. In 1879 Bowdoin bestowed upon him the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy and in 1901, that of doctor of laws.

In 1865 Professor Packard became librarian and custodian of the Boston Society of Natural History, and, in 1899, curator of the Essex Institute. From 1867 to 1878 he was connected with the Peabody Academy of Science, for a time as curator and later as director. From 1871 to 1873 he was the state entomologist of Massachusetts, and from 1877 to 1882 a member of the United States Entomological Commission. In 1878 he began his long term of service with Brown University, being elected to the professorship of geology and zoology. During the quarter-century of his connection with Brown he was an indefatigable worker in his chosen field. He was one of the founders of the *American Naturalist*, a publication devoted to natural history and research, and was for twenty years its editor-in-chief. He was the

author of more than 400 monographs, papers and notes in geology, paleontology and zoology, besides writing a considerable number of more elaborate works. His publications gained for him a world-wide reputation as a naturalist, and brought him recognition from a large number of learned societies both in the United States and in foreign countries. In 1872 he was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, and also the Imperial Zoological and Botanical Society of Vienna; in 1875 he was made a member of the Societe Royal des Sciences de Liege, Belgium, and in 1891 of the Society of Friends of Natural Science of Moscow, Russia. In 1901 he received the rare distinction of an election as a foreign member of the Linnean Society of London, after the Royal Society the most noted natural history society in England. At that time there were only four American members besides Professor Packard. Among other European scientific associations of which he was either honorary or corresponding member were the entomological societies of London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Brussels. He was elected one of eight honorary presidents of the Zoological Congress at Paris in 1899. He was honorary president of the section of zoology of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, and vice-president of the corresponding section of the American Association.

To give a complete list of even the titles of Professor Packard's many published works is impossible for lack of space. Among the more important ones may be mentioned the following: "Our Common Insects," 1873; "Life History of Animals," 1876; "Half Hours With Insects," 1877; "Injurious Insects of the West," 1877; "Zoology for High Schools and Colleges," 1879; "First Lessons in Geology," 1882; "Zoology," 1883; "First Lessons in Zoology," 1885; "Entomology for Beginners," 1888; "Observations on the Glacial Phenomena of Labrador and Maine," 1891; "A Textbook of Entomology," 1898; "Lamarck, the Founder of Evolution, His Life and Work," 1901.

In October, 1867, Professor Packard married Elizabeth Derby, daughter of Samuel Baker Walcott. Mrs. Packard,

a son, Alpheus Appleton Packard, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and two daughters survive him.

We all know that Professor Packard was a great naturalist, because he was recognized as a peer by the greatest naturalists of the world; but few of us have the requisite knowledge to enable us to pass judgment upon his scientific attainments, or to enumerate his contributions to knowledge. But every one who came in contact with him could appreciate the excellencies of his beautiful character, his transparent sincerity; his unassuming modesty, his kindness and patient helpfulness, and his untiring zeal in the cause of science. The recognition of the worth of the personality of the man is the prevailing note in the comment of persons of all classes upon his departure, of faculty, of students, of the community at large. It is universally felt that his death not only deprives Brown University of the services of one of her most learned and distinguished teachers, but also leaves the college world and the community at large poorer by the loss of a living example of simplicity of character and devotion to high ideals.

Such feelings found expression at the memorial service held in the chapel on the Saturday morning after Professor Packard's death. Tributes to the memory of the departed were paid by Professors Poland, Mead, Everett and Barus. The MONTHLY regrets that lack of space forbids it to publish all the addresses, as each was excellent of its kind, and all ought to be published in some form and circulated among the alumni. The addresses of Professors Poland and Barus are given below. At the same meeting W. G. Meader, '05, as a representative of the student body, the Cammarian Club and Professor Packard's classes, paid tribute to the latter in a short speech, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the student body:

WHEREAS, There has passed from our number one who lived with marked distinction the academic life, and by his scholarly attainments conferred lasting honor and benefit upon the university which he has so faithfully and unselfishly served, and upon the world of science

in which he has played a conspicuous part; and

WHEREAS, In this master workman his pupils have always found a keenly sympathetic and large-hearted teacher and man; be it

RESOLVED, That we, as students of Brown University, through these resolutions convey our sincere sympathy to

the family of Professor Alpheus Spring Packard, and pay our humble tribute to the memory of a true friend and a great man.

On behalf of the student body,

LEONARD W. CRONKHITE
FREDERICK SCHWINN
WILLIAM G. MEADER

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR CARL BARUS

Mr. president, gentlemen of the faculty, students of Brown University: I have not known Professor Packard as long, nor as intimately as many of my colleagues; and where they have spoken I should remain silent. Neither am I qualified to discuss his more immediate scientific work. I can, however, in response to the president's suggestions, speak of him in the light in which one scientific man sees another, older and wiser than himself; but I do so with diffidence. I have therefore written down with some care the things which I would not otherwise venture to express.

It seems an ungracious confession to make, but it is nevertheless true that it was through Professor Packard that many of us in Washington, twenty or thirty years ago, became aware of the existence of scientific activity at Brown University. For age had wearied the enthusiasm of Alexis Caswell twenty years earlier. Yet it was not by his presence that Packard represented her; at least in the years in which I knew him he was not a frequent attendant at scientific meetings remote from Providence. It was his untiring and remarkably pervasive industry that confronted us. The president of the National Academy, the director of the Geological Survey, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution all felt the force of it, and at one time there were dismal mutterings in the high places of legislation, asking why the public printer's time should be spent in bringing out the elaborate researches of one who stood remote from public office. How did this come about? Certainly a man of Professor Packard's singular modesty, of his almost morbid habit of self-depreciation, was the last to find his way through the

mazes of a government lobby. His transparent sincerity would have been infinitely removed from all this. And yet there was no mystery about it. It was a mere force from within breaking its way. The power of Professor Packard's intellect bearing on subjects of natural history, the scope and accuracy of his learning and the purity of his scientific ideals were his only resources; and wherever institutions needed the fruits of ripe scholarship to dignify their own scientific activities, these were the first to feel the influence of Professor Packard's productive zeal, as they were compelled to guide its progress. And so our unobtrusive colleague taxed the people of the whole United States to publish his magnificent memoirs—because he was genuine.

The same facts appear in a different way, in the further story of Professor Packard's life. I am the last man to speak lightly of the young vigor and the promise of our American institutions, or of our learned societies. But it is nevertheless true that in comparison with the famous academies of the old world we are as yet mere children. In a history of the essentials in the progress of science there is but rare need of the mention of American accomplishments. We have much of the practice, and we show a degree of independence in our imitations, but we lack the philosophic depth, the intuitions, and the profound originality. It is to the law-giver of science that the true academy is born, and it is by her law-givers again that it must be nurtured. To men of exquisite genius no climate within the whole range of our immense country has yet been congenial.

We are apt to smile at the Englishman for the letters which decorate his name.

We laugh at the German for his titles and at the Frenchman for his ribbons and his uniform. We smile because to us such insignia mean nothing; and it is to our shame. We forget that these symbols voice a sentiment of almost religious purity. We have not yet learned to constitute nor even to revere a tribunal so august as to be incompatible with pettiness. We never ask why the F. R. S. is inseparable from the names of Lord Kelvin, of Lord Lister, even in their age and amid the splendors of their glory. To make the French Academy, even on its scientific side, required the brains of Cuvier, of Lamarque, of St. Hilaire, of Buffon, of Pasteur, of the brothers Jussieu; it required Laplace, Lavoisier and Lagrange, Carnot and Cauchy, Fresnel and Fourier, Ampere and Arago, Poisson and Poincaré, to mention only a few; and the dictum of the Academy arbitrates with the authority of these tremendous names.

Precisely to such bodies of inexorable critics did the intrinsic strength of the work of Professor Packard ultimately appeal. And it was from the judgment of his confreres, from the men who had themselves traversed the same intellectual territory and knew it, that he reaped his supreme honors. From these alone could the reward have come; for below the decisions of his peers, there was no other guide but conscience.

Few of us realize how difficult it is, what persistent convictions, what sturdy vigilance is required to enter seriously into competition with the whole world, as Packard did; indeed one might say to enter handicapped, against a world richer in its traditions, more refined in its higher intellectual atmosphere, more bountiful in its opportunities, than our young country. It takes courage to press forward alone, self-reliant, misunderstood, at peace only with one's own convictions. Did we think of this in Packard's case? Did we look at his Linnean and other honors in this light? Did even our corporation feel that the *cause* of which it is the supreme guardian had in Packard been awarded with the most cherished tokens of the world's approval?

Packard was not lacking in reverence for art, for literature, for music; but his soul cried out for science. He

felt instinctively that the handiwork of man, however sublime, cannot be more than human; and that a finite brain has fashioned all its cultures. Nature is the offspring of omniscience. He realized what the world was so slow to realize, what only within the last few hundred years has come like a tumultuous awakening, that the universe was wrought in the workshops of God, and that she alone is ultimately divine. He felt, too, that her true poetry is not written in rhetoric but in mathematics and in the stern logic of science. For all our natural philosophies are but an attempt at a picture. We find no adequate symbols in our efforts to restate her methods; our analogies, our metaphors, are gross; we have to shift, to approximate, to neglect. But nature neglects nothing! To her the infinitely large and the infinitely small on the boundaries of which we live are alike finite among her infinities. Touch her at any point and your contact is with the eternal.

To contemplate the prolific labors of Professor Packard is to stand face to face with the attributes of genius. I do not wish to make an over-statement; true, there is a higher genius among the geniuses, but there is none in whose heart that sacred fire does not burn. There can be no holier joy than the joy of creative work, and yet it is a joy akin to terror. What is it which possesses a man even in early youth, which impels him despite all obstacles and restraint to strive evermore, intellectually alone, without approval, profitlessly, after an unattainable ideal; whose spell grows more potent as his years ripen, as his toil increases, as the world grows caustic in its rebuke; and that leaves him only with death? Do not suppose that the poet or the sculptor or the martyr alone have it. It burns today with subdued passion, but with all its pristine and unmitigated fierceness in the life of every true student of nature.

What is it that can sustain a man when every new avenue of thought discovered is but the approach to countless avenues beyond; when to finish, be it after years of labor, is only to be ready to begin; what encourages him when the unknown looms with greater vast-

ness as the known is more profoundly mastered; when the very pinnacle of attainment is the sublime consciousness of ignorance, and when to be most re-

nowned is to be most devoutly humble? It is the inspiration which illumined the life of our colleague, our teacher. Long may his ideals guide us at Brown!

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR W. C. POLAND

Mr. president, my honored colleagues of the faculty, my fellow students in Brown University:

On this occasion I would that it could not have seemed strange if I had used the ancient classical academic appellation of "commilitones," for today we must all feel the sense of comradeship, we must feel that our ranks are weakened, and it must be that we are quickened by an impulse to draw nearer to one another, to cherish one another with a warmer affection, because we know so well how great is the loss, common to us all, how deep is the affliction which we now commemorate.

In the swiftly flying years during which it has been my fortune to teach in Brown University, years which seem so few, although they extend over the space of a generation, I have mourned the loss of many a good comrade. Only a few months ago,—so it seems,—died the colleague whose name preceded my own in the list of the faculty, and now the name which for more than twenty-five years has followed my own will henceforth disappear from the roll. We cannot outlive these lessons without grief, and although we may dispute our grief like men, we must also feel it as men.

As we approach the sad duty of this hour, and honor ourselves in giving high praise to one who deserved the amplest honor which can be rendered to a great scholar, a true man, a staunch friend, a man of innate refinement, a reverent Christian, it gives me the greatest gratification that I can say truthfully that in all the years of my connection with the faculty of Brown University I have found that in the long run, with many differences of conviction, a singular harmony has united our body. When a colleague has suffered we have suffered with him, when he has been blest by fortune we have rejoiced with him. And perhaps no opportunity more fitting to say this will ever present itself

than this opportunity, when in the shadow of a great affliction we speak in your presence, students, graduate and undergraduate; for you too are dear to us, it is for you that he labored who now rests from his labors, it is for you that we labor and rejoice to labor, it is your right and privilege to share in all that is best and sweetest in our common academic life. Believe me when I say that you may search the world in vain to find anything human outside of your own fireside that can excel in its satisfaction the association which one enjoys who lives in intimacy with men devoting themselves unselfishly to academic pursuits.

Professor Packard was an academic man of the rarest type. We all esteemed him. With the rest I know that he was learned, a leader in his science, although I am incompetent to weigh his services to his science. I have gone to him repeatedly to learn, and have acknowledged my debt to him when I have used in instruction what I learned from him. I have wished and have cherished a vague resolve to enter his classes in anthropology.

I remember well the first time that I met him and the kindness of his greeting. I recall walks with him in the fields. In these walks and on other occasions, we talked, as all men talk, on whatever occurred to us, and often we touched on the subjects in which we had a special interest from the nature of our pursuits. It seems to me that I was always the learner at such moments. When he came back from his occasional journeys abroad he had fresh tidings for me from the old fields, from Stonehenge, from Carnac in Brittany, from the caves of the Dordogne, from Mycenae, from Egypt. In this very term I have been indebted to his kindness, as often before, for the use of illustrative material.

Professor Packard had the inestimable blessing that he could thank God for

a good ancestry, that until far into the meridian days of mature manhood he rejoiced in the living presence of a highly honored father, the venerable and venerated Professor Packard of Bowdoin College, of whom Longfellow wrote in his "Morituri Salutamus." The poet speaking for his college class on its fiftieth anniversary, recalls his

"Teachers who in earlier days
Led our bewildered feet through learning's
maze;"

and, listening for their salutation, thus concludes his grateful recognition of them with affectionate words of praise for their only survivor, the elder Packard:

"They are no longer here; they all are gone
Into the land of shadows,—all save one.
Honor and reverence, and the good repute
That follows faithful service as its fruit,
Be unto him, whom living we salute."

The qualities of intellectual and moral strength, of gentleness, of refinement, the habits of study, of discipline of character, the love of learning, of truth, and of goodness; the cultivation of the godly life, the regard for the rights and happiness of others, and many another manly and amiable trait of character, which he inherited, and which he was encouraged by parental precept and example to cultivate, became, through his faithful stewardship of the talents entrusted to him, the constant motive forces of his daily life. We loved him, nay, we love him, for he still lives,— "Dying is only living" was one of his latest utterances,—we love him, because he was a good and true man who loved, and therefore because he was a man to be loved. What reasonable and true man could undervalue him, or fail to esteem him very highly in love for his work's sake?

He was not a graduate of our college, —alas! that too late delay has made it impossible to call him by our highest adoption a son, him whom so many a learned body in our own land and in other lands has eagerly sought to adorn its roll of members,—he was not a graduate of our college, but he served Brown University through many years, as loyally and faithfully as any of her sons. His coming here added at the outset to the fame of a college in whose worthiness we all believe, although we cannot affirm that thirty years ago it had the

wide recognition which it deserved. Professor Packard had scarcely held his chair a year, when, as tradition affirms, a graduate of Brown University, on revealing at Oxford the name of his *alma mater*, found that his college was known to scholars there because it was the college in which Professor Packard taught. And later, perhaps a dozen years ago, Professor Packard gave the best of evidence that he valued his connection with us; for the authorities at Oxford requested him to allow his name to be used as that of a candidate for a professorship there, for a position which afforded opportunities for the kind of scientific work which Professor Packard particularly enjoyed, opportunities far superior to those which he had here; and although the opportunity was alluring, and deserved and received the most serious consideration, he finally declined it, knowing that he turned away from what promised security of position and emolument, leisure for scientific investigation, association with men who valued the things of the mind above all material goods; and he remained with us, with fidelity toiling with the rest of of us amid the uncertainties, the embarrassments, the limitations, and the insecurity which surround the American scholar. How large were his contributions to knowledge, how great were his services to science some of us heard from Dr. Hyatt, perhaps two years ago, when the faculty of Brown University united in giving a dinner, at which our modest colleague, Professor Packard, whose honors always came to him without his seeking, who bore his faculties so meek, was forced to listen to the story of his distinguished achievements. We are all glad that we did not wait until this sad hour to do him such honor as we could.

Professor Packard had large and enlightened conceptions of what liberal learning means, of what is its worth. Progressive though he was, favoring, as he did, the modern freedom of choice of studies by the undergraduate, no one lamented more than he the fact that here and there a man earnest and accomplished in the sciences to which he was himself so loyally devoted gave manifest signs of a lack of humanistic discipline. May I quote here a few words

from one of Professor Packard's rather recent monographs, a paper which he sent to me, and which I have had on my table for a long time for reference? The very title somehow breathes with a genial spirit. It is "An Afternoon at Chelles and the Earliest Evidence of Human Industry in France." The paper bristles with exact information conveyed through the liberal use of scientific terms; but the author directs our vision to the facts exhibited through the vista of a mellow afternoon, and it is the thought of a human hand long stilled which inspires him in the quest of knowledge. Before he arrays the facts discovered he dwells on the large relations with other lands of the place visited, on its occupation in prehistoric, Roman and mediæval times, and near the close of his introduction he says: "Hence a visit to this classical locality on a serene though hot July afternoon, in a most attractive region and in most delightful company, was most interesting and memorable." Nature spoke peace to his soul, historic associations appealed to him, and he delighted all the more in what he learned at Chelles, because he could learn it in the company of his own kind. He was no mere recluse, although he could toil long and patiently alone, and accomplish herculean tasks. He loved his family unspeakably, he loved his friends, nothing human was foreign to him, his studies stood clearly in their largest relations as he thought of them and prosecuted them. How eloquent to us two days ago was that room in which he has wrought so faithfully for a quarter of a century, that room in which his colleagues were assembled to participate in the last sad rites of farewell! We thought of what the activities of that library had meant to the world, as well as to him who had exercised them, of what the loss is to the world now that those activities have ceased. We bow before God's will. We cannot understand it. If hands outstretched and yearning cries could recall him, we should draw him back to us again; but,—who of us all knows what is untimely, or can order even his own steps aright?

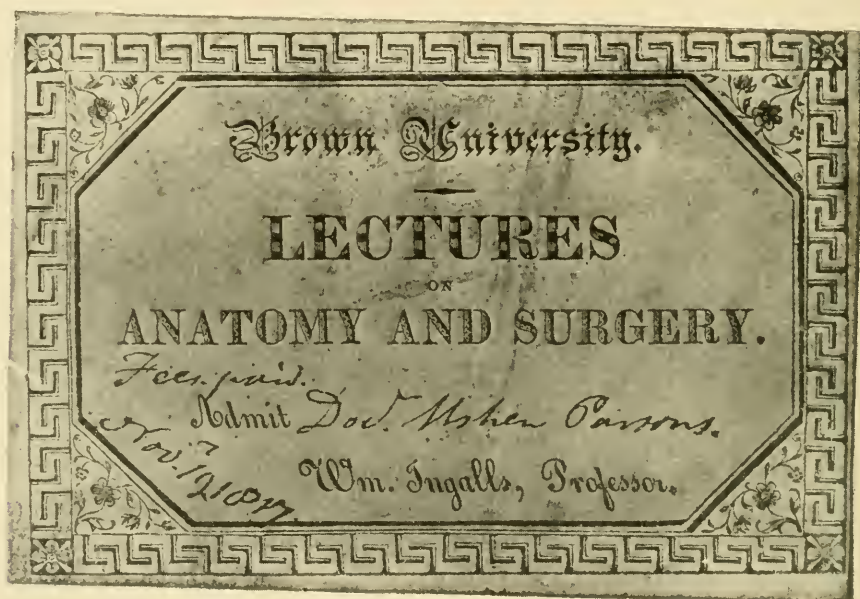
Reason and the counsels of the wise of all ages remind us that we honor the dead by remembering them, and by striving to accomplish what they desired. It certainly is the part of wisdom and of affection to remember the example of the good and to strive to follow it in the direction of our own lives. We have chiefly desired in this simple service to do honor to our associate, to express our love for our friend; but we shall show that we truly love and honor him if we never forget the noble example which he has left to us in the record of his life. We remember the eloquent and touching words with which Tacitus closes his tribute of affection to Agricola: "*Placide quiescas Admiratione te potius quam temporalibus laudibus, et, si natura suppeditet, aemulatione decoremus. Is verus honos, ea coniunctissimi cuiusque pietas Formæ mentis æterna, quam tenere et exprimere non per alienam materiam et artem sed tuis ipse moribus possis.*"

The undying commemoration of the spirit of our friend must be spiritual. So far as our native powers suffice, let us honor him, and all the good men whom we have lost, and whose influence over us we thankfully confess, by emulation of what they have worthily done. We have not his work to do. That work is done, and it is well done, as God willed it. We think of work, when we think of a life like his, of work which is no drudgery; of work which is an exalted privilege, the privilege of a divine companionship. Life's great harvest is before us all, my fellow students. It is the harvest that is ever ready for the reaper, and yet it is ever growing and preparing for the latest comer who girds him for the toil. If our dear colleague, our dear teacher, could speak one more word to us, if he could tell us something from some new height affording new prospects to his clarified vision, I must believe that he would bid us to take our manly part in the work given us to do, to find our joy in the working, in the love of our friends, in the hope that we may worthily serve the world, and thereby may please God.

THE BROWN MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1811-1827

CONSIDERABLE difficulty has been experienced, in compiling the forthcoming historical catalogue, in obtaining definite information about the graduates of the early medical school at Brown. In fact, few graduates realize that a full fledged school of medicine ever existed here at the university. And yet this school graduated

It was quite an innovation to organize a new and important department in a college which, though scarcely in its infancy, contained less than one hundred students. In September, 1811, the corporation laid the foundation of the new school by appointing Dr. William Ingalls professor of anatomy and surgery, Dr. Solomon Drowne professor of materia medica and botany, and Dr.



OLD TICKET TO MEDICAL LECTURES

about ninety students from 1814 to 1827 and did much to further the cause of medical education in Rhode Island.

It was in response to a general feeling that medicine should be treated as a science rather than as an outgrowth of intuition that several schools of medicine were established throughout New England in the second decade of the nineteenth century. Similar schools had previously been formed at Harvard in 1782 and at Dartmouth in 1797. The first school to be founded as a result of this general sentiment was at Brown University in the year 1811. Yale followed in 1813, Vermont in 1818, and Bowdoin in 1820.

William C. Bowen professor of chemistry. The first of these professors, who was a prominent Boston surgeon, was compelled to resign his position in 1816. The reasons therefor can easily be traced in an anonymous pamphlet published in 1815, and illustrating the condition of the medical school at the time: "On the present plan the medical professors depend for compensation entirely on the fees of attendance. This gives them a most precarious standing. Repeatedly has it been the lot of a professor, as the season for his lectures approached, to visit the college, inquire how many attendants would be had, be informed that for this or that reason

they would be very few, and return to his residence, lamenting that he must wait another year because an unfortunate arrangement has made the discharge of his duties dependent on the accidental finances and feelings of fifty or sixty youths." Dr. Ingalls continued to give lectures in Boston, the students attending and counting the time thus spent as a part of their required course of study in Brown University. The Rhode Island Historical Society has in its library a beautifully engraved card of admission to his lectures on anatomy and surgery in 1817.

Dr. Drowne remained in his position as long as the school existed. Dr. William C. Bowen resigned in 1813, two years before his death, and in 1817 John DeWolf of Bristol was appointed to fill this vacancy. The fourth professorship connected with the medical school was that of theory and practice of physic, which was filled in 1816 by the appointment of Dr. Levi Wheaton. In 1822 Dr. Usher Parsons came to the chair of anatomy and surgery and apparently brought new life to the medical school. The late Dr. Park, in speaking of him, said: "The fact of his having been a surgeon in the United States Navy, and at the battle of Lake Erie, gave him a great eclat as he assumed the professorship." His son, Dr. Charles W. Parsons, relates that he was particularly skilled in anatomy, and that "he made arrangements through channels over which a veil of secrecy had to be thrown for a supply of anatomical material."

The anatomical work was carried on in the old University Grammar School building, recently demolished, on the site of the present administration building. This structure was built in 1810, through the subscriptions of friends of the college, and in September of the same year was set apart by the corporation as the "anatomical building." Its upper story was used as a dissecting room, an opening or trap door allowing the specimens to be lowered into the lecture room beneath. The building at that time was a structure 33 by 24 feet, and did not have the addition that was later built on in the rear. It was the scene of many student pranks, possibly because of its being slightly removed from the immediate college en-

closure. Dr. Parsons relates an incident of an elderly practicing physician from Seekonk who was wont to attend the anatomical lectures. He wore a very conspicuous queue. The students, to play a trick upon him, appointed a committee to ask him to cut off his queue upon the pretext that it interfered with the pupils seeing the lecturer's illustrations. To their great surprise he did not prove as obstinate as Knickerbocker's hero, Keldermeester, and appeared at the next lecture shorn of his pigtail appendage.

It is a matter of recent tradition that the eventual extinction of the school was brought about by the rather unpleasant ending of the following prank: One day some students discovered in front of the building a barrel containing some material for the dissecting room. They carried it out to College street and, giving it a good start, sent it rolling down the hill. Gathering impetus, the barrel went speeding on, until it finally brought up with a crash against the old town house at the corner of Benefit street. Armless trunks and trunkless heads were strewn in every direction. It is not known what punishment was meted out to the perpetrators of the trick, or even whether they were ever discovered, but it is needless to say that the unpleasant consequences resulting from the inquiry that followed brought public attention to the lack of discipline that existed in the school.

When Dr. Wayland entered upon his duties as the new president of the university in 1827, he brought with him very decided views upon college discipline. Acting under his inspiration the corporation voted in March, 1827, that no member of the faculty should thereafter receive his salary unless he occupied a room in the college buildings throughout every term and devoted himself to the preservation of order among the students as well as to their instruction. The medical portion of the faculty, being physicians in active practice, of course could not comply with such a condition, and were in reality compelled to withdraw from the faculty. The medical school was thus allowed to suffer sudden extinction. Considerable protest against this rather summary method was made at the time,

but Dr. Wayland's profound convictions in regard to the matter soon brought over his opponents to his view. The medical school fell, not because of any hostile feeling on the part of the president, but as an indirect result of his general policy. As Dr. Parsons said in

regard to the change in administration: "In drawing the reins up so suddenly and turning so sharp a corner, it was not strange that something should be jolted out, and the medical school had the loosest hold."

ANOTHER BRUNONIAN CHIEF JUSTICE

And One More Brunonian Associate Judge



ON February fifteenth, the general assembly of Rhode Island met in grand committee to elect a successor to the late Chief Justice Pardon E. Tillinghast, an honorary member of the class of 1890 at Brown. Justice William W. Douglas of Providence, a graduate in the class of 1861, was chosen to fill the vacancy and C. Frank Parkhurst of Providence, a graduate in the class of 1876, was subsequently elected to the supreme court bench to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Douglas's promotion.

Judge William W. Douglas was born in Providence, November 28, 1841, and was the son of Rev. William and Sarah Sawyer Douglas. He received his early education in the public schools of the city and graduated from Brown University in the class of 1861. He decided to adopt the law as his profession, entered the law department of Union University of Albany, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1866, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar January 1 of the same year. His elevation to the supreme bench occurred in 1891. Judge Douglas received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University in 1902. He has held offices in both the city and state governments, having served as a member of the common council of this city from 1873 to 1876, and in the general assembly from 1871 to 1873. He was division judge advocate of the Rhode Island militia from 1866 to 1874, assistant adjutant general in 1881, and adjutant general in 1882. He served as judge advocate general of the national

encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic from 1871 to 1877, and was senior vice commander of the Massachusetts commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in 1889. His military record was achieved as captain of the 5th Rhode Island Artillery Volunteers. In politics he has always been a Republican.

C. Frank Parkhurst, son of William H. and Sarah T. Parkhurst, was born in Providence, September 17, 1854. He received his early education in the public schools of this city, and was graduated from Brown University with the class of 1876. He married Miss Estelle Louise Elliot, and two children are the result of that union, Eliot G. and Leah F. Parkhurst. The son is a member of the present junior class at Brown, and manager of the university football team. In January, 1879, Judge Parkhurst was admitted to the bar, and he has practiced law in this city ever since.

He is a member of the state, United States and supreme court bars. From 1892 to 1896 he was a member of the Providence common council. A few years after his retirement from the common council he was made senator from Providence, and he acted in that capacity from 1900 to 1902.

The connection between the Rhode Island supreme court and Brown University has for many years been intimate, as was pointed out at some length in the ALUMNI MONTHLY about two years ago. It is doubtful if any other state has drawn so freely for its highest judges from any one college.

Of the seven members at the present

time four are graduates of Brown: Chief Justice William W. Douglas of the class of 1861, and Associate Justices John T. Blodgett of the class of 1880, Clarke H. Johnson of the class of 1877 and C. Frank Parkhurst of the class of 1876.

Ever since the year 1827 the chief justiceship of Rhode Island has been held by a Brown graduate, with the exception of the few months of Judge Tillinghast's administration—and he had an honorary degree from the college. Following is a list of the chief justices:

Hon. Samuel Eddy of the class of 1878 served from 1827 to 1835.

Hon. Job Durfee of the class of 1813 served from 1835 to 1847, in which year he died.

Hon. Richard W. Greene of the class of 1812 served from 1848 to 1854.

Hon. William R. Staples of the class of 1817 served from 1854 to 1856.

Hon. Samuel Ames of the class of 1823 served from 1856 to 1865, in which year he died.

Hon. Charles S. Bradley of the class of 1833 served from 1866 to 1868.

Hon. George A. Brayton of the class of 1824 served from 1868 to 1875.

Hon. Thomas Durfee of the class of 1845 served from 1875 to 1891.

Hon. Charles Matteson of the class of 1861 served from 1891 to 1900.

Hon. John H. Stiness of the class of 1861 served from 1900 to 1904.

In the course of these seventy-eight years a large number of Brown graduates have been members of the court. Levi Haile of the class of 1821 was an associate justice from 1835 to 1854; Alfred Bosworth of the class of 1835, was an associate justice from 1854 to 1862; J. Russell Bullock of the class of 1834 was a member of the court from 1862 to 1865; Walter S. Burgess of the class of 1831 served from 1868 to 1881; George M. Carpenter of the class of 1864 was appointed in 1882 and served until 1885; Horatio Rogers of the class of 1855, who recently died, became a member of the court in 1891 and retired in 1903.

Prior to the appointment of Samuel Eddy to the chief justiceship in 1827, graduates of the college as follows, had occupied places on the bench: Samuel

Randall of the class of 1804 was an associate justice from 1824 to 1830; Luke Drury of the class of 1813 was an associate justice from 1822 to 1824; Tristram Burges of the class of 1796 was chief justice from 1817 to 1818; James Burrill of the class of 1788 was chief justice from 1816 to 1817; and Thomas Arnold of the class of 1771 was chief justice from 1809 to 1810.

The founders of the college were men of public spirit, and in several instances of marked legal ability as well. The first named trustee and first chancellor of the college, Hon. Stephen Hopkins, signer of the declaration of independence, first recipient of the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the college (the degree was in 1784), was chief justice of Rhode Island in colonial days, from 1751 to 1756, and again from 1770 to 1774. The second chancellor of the college, Jabez Bowen, LL. D. (Dartmouth College, 1800), recipient of the honorary degree of master of arts at the first commencement in 1768, was an associate justice from 1776 to 1778, and was chief justice in 1781. David Howell, the first professor in the college, recipient of the honorary degree of master of arts in 1767 (he was a graduate of the College of New Jersey in the class of 1766), and of the degree of doctor of laws in 1793, was an associate justice from 1781 to 1782, and again from 1786 to 1788; Job Bennet of the original board of trustees was an associate justice from 1773 to 1776.

It should be noted that two professors in the college, Professor David Howell, LL. D., and Professor Tristram Burges, LL. D., have served on the supreme bench. Rev. Asa Messer, D. D., LL. D., of the class of 1790, president of the college from 1804 to 1826, was elected chief justice in June, 1818, but declined to serve. This is probably the only instance of a doctor of divinity having been elected to a post of administrative justice.

THE

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By the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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COMMENCEMENT DINNER

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the next commencement dinner are doing what they can to improve upon the achievements of their predecessors. The most serious difficulty they encounter arises from the fact that the arrangements for serving in Sayles Hall and in the gymnasium to crowds as large as those which attended the dinners in recent years are very inadequate, and the expense of service is consequently high. It has been suggested to the committee that the best solution of the problem is to increase the price of the dinner to \$1.25 per plate. Another suggestion is to raise the price to \$1.25 for the older classes which sit in Sayles Hall and to leave the price for classes in the gymnasium unchanged. The committee invite expressions of opinion from the alumni on the two

propositions. Communications should be sent to Professor Henry B. Gardner, Brown University.

DEAN EMERY'S RESIGNATION

As we go to press the announcement of the resignation of Miss Annie Crosby Emery as dean of the Women's College is made. Miss Emery retires because of her approaching marriage to Professor Francis G. Allinson, and though the college loses her valuable services it is pleasant to know that she will remain in Providence.

Under her management, the Women's College has waxed strong in numbers and increased in efficiency. She leaves the institution with the great good will of her associates in the teaching force, and all who know her will wish her in her new relations the utmost prosperity and happiness.

WORK OF THE BROWN UNION

Among the salutary influences of recent years at the university the Brown Union must be placed very near the front. It was instituted at a time when fraternity exclusiveness had worked its inevitable injury to the community spirit, and when the danger from this source promised to be greater because of the establishment of more fraternity houses outside the campus. Opinions are honestly divided as to the merits of the fraternity house system and it is not incumbent on us, at least at this time, to balance its advantages and disadvantages; but it is probably true that within the next few years other societies will have their separate homes and that

means will have to be used to counteract the resultant dispersion of college spirit.

The Brown Union stands for the reactionary tendency toward a close-knit undergraduate body. Not that the fraternities love Brown any the less but that, when they are firmly established in their own homes, they may be tempted to love themselves more. The Union thus offers fraternity members and non-fraternity men the best possible opportunity for meeting on a common ground and for the increase of a sentiment of community. The officers of the Union are of the opinion that it has already done a useful work in this respect. At all hours of the day and evening large numbers of men may be seen in its principal rooms, engaged in cheerful converse, studying lessons, gathered about the piano in the smoking room, reading current literature, playing pool or billiards in the comfortable basement quarters, or otherwise following their whims or pursuing their more serious tasks, and all within the atmosphere of comradeship and good will.

There is no undemocratic exclusiveness in the Brown Union. In this central place every man meets his neighbor on an equal footing. In the dining room there are four long tables, each of which is devoted to one of the undergraduate classes. Members of one society eat side by side with members of another society or with "non-frat" men. There is some little contribution by this harmless means to class sentiment, of which it cannot be said that there is too much at Brown. Around the larger tables are grouped smaller ones, each for four per-

sons, and here there are no fraternity lines, of course.

It is not unfitting to speak in this place of the success of the menage at the Union under the present management. Mr. Arthur Jefferson, better known to an older generation of Brown men as "Jumbo," is in charge of this department of the organization's work and it is conceded that he has made a great improvement over last year, when the restaurant privilege was in other hands. Between fifty and sixty men are served by the week in the dining room, and in the adjoining lunch room, where there is merely a refreshment counter, about 130 meals a day are sold. Graduates as well as undergraduates are frequently seen in the dining room and a number of professors ordinarily lunch there.

Reference has already been made in these pages to the reproductions of works of art that adorn the walls of the Union. Under the intelligent direction of Mr. Theodore F. Green, '87, a fine collection of photogravure editions of famous pictures has been hung in the various rooms, and the result is that the student is surrounded with an influence of unmistakable artistic force. It is much for a young man in his most impressionable years to see about him from day to day the masterpieces of Michelangelo, Rembrandt, Constable, and the other geniuses of every recorded age of art.

The number of members of the Union is a little under a thousand, owing to the crossing off the list of many names of men who entered at the beginning with no fixed intention of retaining their membership permanently.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



RS. Harriet M. Littlefield, widow of the Hon. George L. Littlefield, at one time a prominent manufacturer of Pawtucket, died recently at her residence in that city. Through her death Brown comes into possession of nearly the whole of the estate of her late husband, the value of which is not far from \$500,000. Of this amount \$100,000 must, by the terms of Mr. Littlefield's will, be invested as a permanent trust fund for the maintenance of a professorship at the university to be known as the George L. Littlefield professorship of American history. The income from this sum may be used to pay the salary of the professor, and for other purposes in the interest of the department. The remainder of the bequest is for the general uses of the university as an educational institution to be held and expended in such ways as its government for the time being shall think best. Such unconditional gifts to the university are always especially valuable, as they can be used in whatever way the corporation considers most advantageous to the institution. Gifts for specific purposes, while gladly received, frequently are a source of embarrassment to the university on account of the additional expense which they enforce upon it. Mr. Littlefield died in March, 1902, and an account of his life will be found in the MONTHLY of April of that year.

OTHER GIFTS
TO BROWN

Among minor gifts to Brown within recent months, two or three deserve special mention. Mr. Stephen Jencks has presented to the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory a six-inch fire pump, which will serve as brake for the engine, and also give water for the course in hydraulics. The pump makes a valuable addition to the equipment of the laboratory. The Builders Iron Foundry of this city has also presented to the laboratory a steam meter of a new type, and of great

value for experimental as well as practical purposes. The donors will install the meter at their own expense, and it will soon be in use by the students.

The department of comparative anatomy has come into possession of a projecting machine valued at over \$500, through the generosity of physicians of Providence and other cities interested in the work of the department. The apparatus is the only one of its kind now set up in America; the only other one in the world having been on view at the St. Louis World's Fair. By means of this machine, which is to be used for the daily work of the comparative anatomy class, all kinds of objects may be enlarged and thrown upon a regulation lantern screen exhibiting color, texture and motion. Minute microscopical objects are thrown up to any size required, by the simple operation of shifting the interior projecting lens. Transparent objects, such as lantern slides, can be used as well as illustrations in books. So, too, dissected specimens and moving objects, such as swimming fish in glass tanks, may all be viewed with particular accuracy as regards life-likeness and color.

GYMNASIUM
FOR WOMEN'S
COLLEGE

It has been definitely decided that the lot of land recently purchased on Cushing street and adjoining the Women's College is to become the site of a gymnasium for the students of that important branch of Brown University. The property, which was purchased by the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, is in all ways adequate for the erection of a large gymnasium, as it contains about 7,000 square feet of land.

The erection of the new gymnasium is made possible by a subscription from Frank A. Sayles, '90, of Pawtucket, to the amount of \$50,000 to the university. The amount was received as part of the million dollar endowment fund completed in 1900. The gift was made upon

the condition that the use to which it was to be devoted should be determined later, and should be subject to the approval of Mr. Sayles and the president of the university. When this large donation was made known, friends of the Women's College requested that the fund be used for the construction and equipment of a gymnasium for that institution. The request met with favor at the hands of Mr. Sayles and it was recently decided by him with the approval of President Faunce that the \$50,000 should be used in that way.

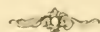
Mr. Sayles's gift will enable the Women's College to give its students facilities for physical training equalled among colleges for women by those of Harvard and Mount Holyoke only. The erection of the gymnasium will supply a great need in the college work.

Stephen O. Edwards, '79, who as counsel for Mr. Sayles, and trustee of Brown University, made public the proposed erection of the new gymnasium a few days ago, says that a committee will at once be chosen by the executive committee of the university corporation to decide definitely concerning plans for construction and architects. He also says that the plans for the erection of the gymnasium will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

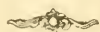
Dean Emery announced the appropriation of the gift to the students in chapel, on February 23. The enthusiastic applause which greeted the announcement gave evidence of the appreciation of the student body.

MIDWINTER BANQUET At a meeting of the class secretaries of the alumni, held on February 20, it was decided not to have a midwinter alumni dinner in Providence this year, and March, 1906, was set as the date for the next banquet. The reason given for the omission of the dinner this year was that because of the lateness of the month no adequate arrangements could be made. While the decision will undoubtedly cause considerable disappointment among local alumni, it must be remembered that it was the original plan to hold the banquets every other year, and the present action is merely a return to the original plan. A special effort will be made this

year to have the alumni well represented at the annual Brown banquet, to be held on April 15, the date of the Brown-Princeton baseball game.



NEW DISTINCTION FOR DEAN BARUS At the annual meeting of the American Physical Society, held during the Christmas vacation, Professor Carl Barus, Ph. D., dean of the graduate department at Brown, was elected president of the society for the ensuing year. The election is one of the highest professional honors to be obtained in this country by a student in physical science. Professor Barus, it will be remembered, has been selected for distinguished honor before, having been awarded in 1900 the Rumford medal for discoveries in light and heat.



JUNIOR WEEK Junior week will be celebrated this year on the 24th, 25th and 26th of April. The chief innovations in the program are the track meet with Tufts on Monday afternoon and the reading by Mr. Copeland on Monday evening. It is understood that Mr. Copeland will read from either Shakespeare or Kipling. The full program for the week is as follows:

Monday, April 24. Track meet with Tufts (afternoon.)
Pi Kappa farce (afternoon.)
Fraternity teas (5-6.30 p. m.)
Reading by Mr. Copeland (evening.)
Tuesday, April 25. Sock and Buskin in "Charley's Aunt," (afternoon.)
Musical clubs (evening.)
Informal dance in gymnasium after musical club concert.
Wednesday, April 26. Baseball game. Brown-Williams (afternoon.)
Junior promenade (evening.)



PROFESSOR MANATT ABROAD J. Irving Manatt, professor of Greek literature and history, sailed for Europe early in January. Professor Manatt will spend eight or nine months in Greece, where he intends making investigation in Greek archaeology.

R. A. Tukey has been appointed instructor in the Greek department and will take charge of some of Professor Manatt's work. Mr. Tukey is a graduate of Bates College and took his A. M. at Harvard. Since then he has been studying and teaching at Yale University.



**RESIGNATION OF
PRESIDENT ANGELL**

Although the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan refused to accept the resignation of President Angell, the fact that he offered to retire from the position he has filled so long and so ably deserves at least passing notice. He may well feel that he has earned the right to a few years of rest after more than a half century of active service. It was 53 years ago that President Angell began his academic career as professor of modern languages at Brown, and for nearly forty years he has occupied the chair of university president. But a desire for rest is not the cause of his recent action. To quote his letter of resignation directly: "Although I have been graciously favored with health and strength, I am impressed with the belief that it would be to the advantage of the University of Michigan if you were to call a younger man to the position I now occupy." The board of regents did not take the same view of the matter, and voted not to accept the resignation, but if necessary to employ an assistant for President Angell. The educational world will certainly applaud the action of the board of regents.



**DEBATING A
BROWN**

The appearance of a new monthly magazine, called *Bothsides*, which proposes to make a special feature of debating news from all the principal colleges, is a welcome indication of the growing interest in debating among college students. The first number of the magazine contains briefs of both sides of the recent Brown-Dartmouth debate, and of the debate between Chicago and Minnesota. At Brown the increase in the interest taken in debating is shown in various ways, but perhaps in no way more noticeably than in the organization of a freshman

debating society. Experience has shown that it is increasingly difficult to retain the interest of students in class debating societies as the class advances in its course. But if only the freshman and sophomore classes keep up such societies it ought to result in a great improvement in the character of the annual freshman-sophomore debate, and in bringing out good men for the contests with Dartmouth and Johns Hopkins. This year there is a prospect of a debate between the Dartmouth freshmen and the Brown freshmen, the Brown freshmen debating team having received and accepted a challenge from the Dartmouth freshman team. It is somewhat with a view to the preparation for this debate that the freshmen debating society has been organized. Those who believe that the athletic side of student activity is being somewhat overdone may see in the present widespread growth of interest in debating the first indication of the inevitable reaction towards more intellectual forms of activity.



**COLLEGE
ENROLLMENT**

It is interesting to compare the enrollment of students at Brown with that of the leading universities in the country in point of size. The total registration at Brown for the current year as given in the catalogue is 988. The enrollment of the fifteen American universities having the largest attendance is as follows:

Harvard,	6,013
Columbia,	4,557
Chicago,	4,147
Northwestern,	4,007
Michigan,	3,726
California,	3,690
Illinois,	3,661
Minnesota,	3,550
Cornell,	3,438
Wisconsin,	3,221
Yale,	2,990
Pennsylvania,	2,664
Syracuse,	2,207
Princeton,	1,383
Leland Stanford, Jr.	1,370

It must be borne in mind that nearly all of these larger institutions include a considerable number of professional schools, where students are included in the total enrollment of the university.

A comparison of numbers in the purely academic courses would be much more favorable to Brown.



CLASS OF NINETY'S REUNION At a meeting recently held in the office of Edward C. Stiness, '90, at Providence, plans for the fifteenth anniversary meeting of the class of Ninety were formulated. H. R. Palmer and E. C. Stiness were appointed a committee on class history; G. H. Webb, F. M. Rhodes and E. C. Frost, a committee on dinner and entertainment; J. Q. Dealey, a committee on correspondence; and A. S. Johnson a committee on photographs. All members of the class are requested to co-operate with these committees in making the reunion at commencement time a thorough success.



THE BROWN UNIVERSITY CLUB IN NEW YORK It is certainly not out of place for the MONTHLY to call attention to the advantages which the Brown University Club in New York offers to graduates and former students of Brown living outside the metropolis, but having occasion to visit the city more or less frequently. The quarters of the club are in the Mansfield apartments, No. 12 West 44th street, within easy walking distance of the 42nd street station. On the files in the main club room are to be found current Brown publications and other literature. The club thus furnishes a convenient and comfortable place in which to spend the leisure time before the train leaves. Moreover in the late afternoon and in the evening one is sure to find a number of other Brown men at the club, and there have an opportu-

nity of renewing old acquaintances or forming new ones. The dining-room service is excellent, dinner costing 75 cents and luncheon 60 cents. A suite of two rooms and bath may be had for \$2 a day. The initiation fee is \$5; the annual dues for non-residents are only \$5. Any person who has ever been connected with Brown, whether as officer, instructor or student, and who resides at a distance of forty miles from New York is eligible for non-resident membership. A full description of the club rooms with illustrations will be found in the MONTHLY of December, 1903.



ADDRESS BY DR. RICHARDSON On the afternoon of February 11, Dr. Rufus B. Richardson, late director of the Classical School at Athens, gave an interesting talk on Greece before the Harkness Classical Society. Dr. Richardson has spent many years in Greece, having had charge of a number of important archaeological excavations and having visited every section of the country, and is thoroughly familiar with the land and its people. In his talk before the Classical Society, after explaining in a general way the topographical features of Greece, he described at considerable length a number of the most famous localities of the country, such as Marathon, Olympia and Delphi. He then turned from the country to its inhabitants, and spoke of the effect upon the people of the long subjection of the Greeks to other nations, especially Turkey. He closed with a short but interesting account of the political, economic and social conditions of Greece at the present time.



OBITUARIES

News of the death of Darius Ford, '52, at Elmira, N. Y., and of George Stephen Goodspeed, Ph D., professor of comparative religion and ancient history in Chicago University, at Chicago, was received too late for an adequate notice in the present number of the MONTHLY. An account of their lives will appear in the next issue.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, 1837

Hon William Claflin, LL. D., died at his home, the "Old Elms," in Newtonville, Massachusetts, Thursday, January 5, 1905. He had been in poor health for some time and had suffered from a complication of troubles which, together with his advanced years, had gradually undermined his strong constitution.

William Claflin was born in Milford, Massachusetts, March 6, 1818, and was thus at the time of his death nearly 87 years old. He was the son of Hon. Lee and Sally (Adams) Claflin. He fitted for college at Milford Academy and entered Brown in 1833. Before the end of his freshman year, on account of the death of his mother, and his own delicate health, he went into the shop of his father, who was one of the pioneer shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts, and in 1837 set up in business for himself in a small shop in Ashland, Massachusetts. As his health continued poor it was thought that a change of climate would be beneficial, and his father sent him to St. Louis, where he soon after established a large business on his own account. For many years his firm was looked upon as one of the strongest and most trustworthy in the city. While in Missouri, Mr Claflin was a member of the Free Soil party, and during the Kansas troubles his St. Louis manufactory was several times threatened with destruction by mobs. He created a good deal of stir in the community on one occasion by buying with his partner a family of slaves, consisting of a father, mother and one child, and at once giving them their freedom.

In the late '40s Mr. Claflin came East to live, leaving his St. Louis business in the hands of his partners, and settled in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. He at once began to extend his business throughout the country, and developed large factories at Milford and Hopkinton. He soon established a reputation as one of the most trustworthy and most successful business men of the country.

Mr. Claflin's strong sympathy for the cause of the slaves brought him into prominence in Massachusetts, and in 1849 Hopkinton sent him to the state house of representatives on the free-soil issue. He held this position until 1853. He was state senator in 1860 and 1861, being president of the senate the latter year. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts from 1865 to 1868, and governor from 1869 to 1871. In 1876 he was elected to congress and sat in the house of representatives from 1877

to 1881. He was always prominent in the councils of the Republican party. He was a member of the Republican national committee for twelve years, and chairman of the committee from 1868 to 1872. As a delegate from Massachusetts to the national Republican convention in Chicago in 1860, he helped to nominate Lincoln for the presidency. He was sent as a delegate also to the conventions of 1864, 1868 and 1872, being chairman of the convention of 1868, which nominated Grant for the first time.

Mr. Claflin occupied many positions of honor and trust during his long life. He had been president of the board of trustees of Brown University, and was for many years from its foundation a trustee of Wellesley College. He was president of the Theological Library, president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, president of the Massachusetts Club, one of the founders and for many years president of the Hide and Leather National Bank, and president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association. He received the degree of LL. D from Wesleyan in 1868 and from Harvard in 1869.

In 1841 Mr. Claflin married Miss Harding of Milford, who died in 1842. In 1845 he married Miss Davenport of Hopkinton, who died about eight years ago. Three children survive him, Arthur Bucklin and Adams Davenport Claflin, and Mrs. Charles W. Ellis.

Mr. Claflin was an example of the best product of New England civilization of the last century. He was a man of great energy and decision of character, of absolute integrity, of unerring good judgment, of cultured tastes, of wide sympathies, of broad philanthropy. He enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the most distinguished men of his time, many of whom he entertained at his beautiful historic home in Newtonville, once the property of Governor Bradstreet.

SETH MANN, 2ND, 1839

Seth Mann, 2nd, died Saturday, January 28, 1905, in Randolph, Massachusetts, in the house in which he was born and had always lived. He was born February 28, 1817, and was thus nearly 88 years old. He prepared for college at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Brown with the class of 1839. Three years later he received the master's degree from his Alma Mater. After graduation he joined his father and brother in a manufacturing enterprise. His chief interest, however, was in the law, and he devoted himself chiefly to the settling of estates and to giving legal advice. Though never admitted to the bar, he acquired an enviable reputation in his native town for the soundness and shrewdness of his legal opinions. He was a justice of the peace from 1855 until his death, a period of fifty years. He was also selectman for twelve years, a member of the school committee for

nearly as long a period, county commissioner for four years, and a representative to the general court of Massachusetts in 1861, 1876 and 1877. From 1862 to 1875 he was a collector of internal revenue for the district in which he lived.

Mr. Mann was married in 1839 to Miss Eliza A. Cole of Braintree, Massachusetts. Mrs. Mann died in 1901, after more than sixty years of wedded life, and of several children who were born to her only one, Miss A. Elizabeth Mann, survives him.

Mr. Mann was for 53 years a loyal and useful member of the First Baptist Church of Randolph, serving for many years as clerk, trustee and treasurer. He enjoyed to an exceptional degree the affection and confidence of those who knew him, and his long life was filled with acts of helpful kindness to his friends and neighbors.

NATHANIEL C. PECKHAM, 1854

Nathaniel C. Peckham died suddenly at South Kingstown, R. I., January 11, 1905. He was apparently in his usual health during the day, and in the afternoon drove to visit his daughter in Wakefield. While unharnessing the horse after his return in the evening, he suddenly fell backward, and died almost immediately, from a shock of apoplexy.

Nathaniel C. Peckham was a son of Nathaniel C. Peckham, whose homestead estate was near Kingston Hill. The family was always prominent in the affairs of the town, and at the time of his death Mr. Peckham was a factor in the conduct of the town's financial matters. He made the law his profession in early life, being a member of the New York and Rhode Island bars, but, preferring a country life, a number of years ago he relinquished active practice and purchased an estate at Narragansett, which was then a part of South Kingstown. Subsequently he sold this place and purchased his recent home near Tower Hill, where he had since resided.

The deceased served in the legislature from his native town in the early 70s, had been a member of the town council and board of assessors, was much interested in school affairs, and always took an active part at the financial town meetings. Mr. Peckham was also one of the commissioners appointed to lay out the dividing line between his town and Narragansett when the latter was set off from the former.

He leaves a widow, two children, a son, Samuel Peckham, and a daughter, Mrs. R. H. Knowles, and a number of grandchildren, three of whom were children of a daughter now dead, who resided with him.

URIAH WILLIAM LAWTON, 1856

Uriah W. Lawton died at Jackson, Michigan, early in the morning of January 30. He was born at Westport, Massachusetts, April 27, 1831. His parents were of Quaker descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts.

Professor Lawton prepared for college at the University Grammar School, and graduated from Brown in 1856 with the degree of

A. M. After leaving college he began to teach in Dexter, Michigan, at that time one of the important towns in the southern part of the state. In 1857 he became superintendent of schools at Tecumseh, and in that position he remained five years. In 1862 he took charge of the schools at Ann Arbor. He found the schools in a disorganized condition owing to the war, but he soon had them in a prosperous state.

After five years at Ann Arbor, Professor Lawton spent a year teaching in the East, and visiting schools. In 1868 he returned to Michigan, and became superintendent of schools in Jackson, where he remained for fifteen years, and where he continued to reside until his death except for a short residence at Beloit, Wisconsin, about 1884. Professor Lawton's work, both as superintendent and as teacher, was of high order. The *Ann Arbor Argus* says of him that he had the record of being a fine disciplinarian, and possessed a faculty of imparting knowledge, which, supplemented by a large experience, placed him in the front rank on instruction." He always took great interest in astronomy, and had an observatory at his house. President Angell, '49, says of him that he "was a solid man, of strong character and good scholarship."

Professor Lawton married Miss A. Augusta King at East Taunton, Massachusetts, and leaves one daughter, Frances A. Lawton. His son, George, who was a promising astronomer at the Naval Observatory at Washington, died of typhoid fever. His father never fully recovered from the blow.

LYMAN PARTRIDGE, 1863

Rev. Lyman Partridge died at his home in Westwood, Massachusetts, February 12, 1905. He was the son of Elisha and Maria (Paine) Partridge, and was born in West Medway, August 23, 1836. He studied at Pierce Academy, Leicester Academy and the Westfield normal school, and was graduated from Brown in 1863. He was graduated from Newton Theological Institution in 1866, and in the same year was ordained as pastor of the Wales (Mass.) Baptist Church. During his nearly forty years of service as a Baptist clergyman he preached in the following places: Wales, Mass., 1866-69; Wakefield, R. I., 1870-72; Sharon, Mass., 1872-82; Roslindale, Mass., 1882; Westminster, Mass., 1883-92; Westwood, formerly West Dedham, Mass., 1892 until his death. He was a man of varied intellectual interests and was always prominent in the community in which he lived. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Westwood public library, and a member of the Dedham historical society. He was the author of a considerable number of occasional addresses and historical papers. His widow and one son, Dr. H. J. Partridge, Brown, '92, survive him.

BENJAMIN CHASE DEAN, 1864

Benjamin Chase Dean died in Boston on January 26, after an illness lasting about a year. Mr. Dean was born in Lowell in 1842. He prepared for college at the Pawtucket

High School, and graduated from Brown in 1864. In 1867 he received the degree of A. M. from his *alma mater*.

In 1866 Mr. Dean became assistant clerk of the Massachusetts senate. In 1874 he was appointed private secretary to Governor Talbot, and also assistant inspector general of Massachusetts. In 1875 he was deputy insurance commissioner of the state. In 1876 he became president of the common council of Lowell, and in the same year he was appointed superintendent of the Manchester Print Works, a position which he filled for fifteen years. During nearly all of the time he lived in Manchester, New Hampshire, and became prominent in the business life of the state. He was president of the Opera House Company of Manchester and director of the Amoskeag Insurance Co. He was also a member of the school board of Manchester for ten or twelve years.

In 1891 Mr. Dean returned to Massachusetts and the last years of his life he spent in Brookline. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Kewenaw Association, and a director of the New England Telegraph and Telephone Co., the First National Bank, and the Tremont and Suffolk Mills of Lowell. From 1899 to 1903 inclusive he had a seat in the Massachusetts lower house, representing the town of Brookline. In all the positions which he occupied, whether public or private, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his business and official associates. He always retained his interest in the welfare of his *alma mater*, and was a prominent and active member of the Boston Alumni Association.

Mr. Dean was married in 1870 to Emilie Steere Evans. He leaves three children, Dudley Stuart Dean, James Dean, and Mrs. Ethel (Dean) Montgomery.

CYRUS BENEDICT PECKHAM, 1866

Reverend Cyrus Benedict Peckham died of paralysis at his home in Hallowell, Maine, on October 14, 1904, after an illness of about six months. Mr. Peckham was born in Middletown, Rhode Island, March 20, 1833. He was fitted for college at New Hampton, New Hampshire. In 1866 he was graduated from Brown with the degree of A. M. After graduation he studied theology at New Hampton, and began to preach in 1869, having his first pastorate at West Derby, Vermont. He then had churches successively at South Parsonsfield, Hallowell and Gardiner, Maine, and, after evangelistic work for three years, again at Limerick and Mechanic Falls, Maine.

In 1881 Mr. Peckham, now 47 years old, entered the Bowdoin Medical School, where he spent three years and acquired a medical degree. In 1884 he took up active missionary work in Boston and New York, but in 1887, owing to his imperfect health, he returned to his former home in Hallowell, Maine. He retained his interest in evangelistic work, and gave such assistance to the cause as his weakened condition would allow.

Mr. Peckham was married three times: in 1860 to Miss Waity Steere; in 1867 to Miss N. Jennie Smith; and in 1878 to Miss A. E. Burnett. His last wife and four children sur-

vive him. A grandson, Earl Winifred Peckham, is now a student at Brown, a member of the class of 1908.

JOHN MARTIN BRENNAN, 1875

General John M. Brennan died in Providence, February 19, 1905, after an illness of nine months. He was born in Providence, July 17, 1852. He received his education in the public schools of Providence and attended Brown University for one year. He then entered the law office of Hon. Charles E. Gorman, where he remained three years, being admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1875. After that he began the practice of his profession, and in this he continued up to the time of his final illness, succeeding to an extent that gained for him the respect of the bar and the public, and earned for him the reputation of being one of the most brilliant advocates at the Rhode Island bar.

Gen. Brennan took an active part in local politics, and in 1877, shortly after his admission to the bar, was elected to the common council. He served three terms in that body and a few years later, in 1883, became a member of the board of aldermen. He served there until 1888, in which year he was appointed judge advocate general of the Rhode Island militia by Governor Davis, then the chief executive of the state. In 1888 and 1889 he was a member of the house of representatives from this city, and during both years held the important position of chairman of the house committee on judiciary.

In 1878 Gen. Brennan married Miss Edith O'Keefe of Worcester, who, with a son and daughter, survives him. The surviving children are Miss Mollie Brennan and Horace, at present a student in Amherst College.

EDGAR WILSON REMINGTON, 1885.

Dr. Edgar W. Remington died at his home in Providence on January 14, from troubles attendant upon an abscess in the ear. He was born at Riverpoint, Rhode Island, August 27, 1861, the son of Horatio A. and Martha (Knight) Remington. He prepared for college at the Mowry and Goff school, and was graduated from Brown with the class of 1885. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1888. He came directly to Providence, and rapidly built up a large practice. He was known as a skillful surgeon, as well as a physician of high standing.

For ten years Dr. Remington was physician for the Providence Dispensary in wards 4, 5 and 6. He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society and the Providence Medical Society, and also medical examiner for the Order of Pilgrim Fathers.

He was also deeply interested in homing pigeons and was secretary of the local association which is affiliated with the national association. He was the owner of "Richard," the famous winner of the long-distance competitive flies for distances from one to six hundred miles, excepting 300 miles, and had a very handsome silver cup at his home, the trophy for the 500-mile race.

Dr. Remington was married in 1888 to Miss Dilla Ralph of Phenix, Rhode Island, who, with a son, Edgar D. Remington, survives him.

LOUIS VICTOR CAMPBELL WINTER, 1895

Louis V. C. Winter died of locomotor ataxia at Mentone, California, February 17, 1905. Mr. Winter was born on Staten Island, July 17, 1873, the son of William and Elizabeth C. Winter. He prepared for college at the Staten Island Academy, and was graduated from Brown in 1895 with the degree of Ph. B. After graduation he was for a time a reporter on the staff of the *New York Tribune*, and afterwards private secretary to Major J. B. Pond. Nearly six years ago he was compelled to give up work on account of ill health. In 1898 he married Miss Eva Anderson, by whom he had two children.

FRANK H. CROKER, 1901

Frank H. Croker, for one year a member of the class of 1901, died at Ormond, Florida, January 25, from the effect of injuries received the previous day in an automobile accident. While riding along the beach at a high rate of speed he collided with a motor cycle and was thrown violently to the ground. The mechanical expert who was riding with him was instantly killed, and he himself had at least seven bones broken besides receiving a number of serious flesh wounds. It is supposed

that death was due to the terrible nervous shock.

Mr. Croker was born in New York City in 1878, the second son of Richard Croker, the Tammany chieftain. He prepared for college in New York City, and entered Brown with the class of 1901, leaving, however, at the end of his freshman year. While in college he became very popular, both on account of his athletic ability and because of his attractive personal character. After leaving Brown he divided his time between the business enterprises in which he became interested and various forms of sport. He was secretary and director of the Roebling Construction Co., and a director of the Atlantic Coast Realty Co., and of the Casualty Company of America. In sports he was especially interested in racing automobiles and motor boats, and in the breeding of bull terriers, of which he had some extremely valuable specimens. His motor boat XPDNC is one of the swiftest in American waters.

Mr. Croker was unmarried. He had gone to Florida in company with his mother and sister, but had left them at Jacksonville while he went on to Ormond to prepare for the coming races. His death was so sudden that his relatives were unable to reach him while he was still alive.

Mr. Croker left a fortune estimated at \$400,000, although he was only in his 28th year. While at Brown he played first base on the university nine and was a member of Psi Upsilon.

BRUNONIANIANS FAR AND NEAR

Items of information about former students of Brown, whether alumni or non-graduates, will be gladly received by the editors of the Monthly. Those who enjoy reading about their former college friends may be sure that their friends will be equally glad to hear from them. Address communications for this department to Dr. Allan H. Willett, Brown University. To insure insertion in any particular number of the Monthly they must be in the hands of the editor by the 20th of the preceding month.

Information concerning the alumni in the following list is desired by the keeper of graduate records for use in the new edition of the historical catalogue:

Rev. Frederick Olney Barstow, 1852.
Thomas Francis Richardson, 1852.
Henry Wentworth Johnson, 1854.
Samuel Leonard Crocker, 1856.
Rev. Samuel Hartwell Pratt, 1863.
William Tallman Richmond, 1869.
Gilbert Noxon Campbell, 1871.
Alfred Nelson Fairbank, 1878.
Joel Mann Spencer, 1879

Benjamin Willey Lightburn, 1884.
Joseph Taylor, 1898.

1881

Alfred H. Hood, Esq., is paying a visit to California. The class of '81 is well represented in that state, four of its members, William C. Baker, Samuel L. Irons, John Murray Marshall, and C. W. Pendleton, being located there. Mr. Hood hopes to meet "the boys" before his return.

1888

James Floyd Denison is instructor in the State Preparatory School at Boulder, Colorado.

The editor of the MONTHLY acknowledges the receipt of a four page religious weekly called *Bethany*, of exceptional interest and merit. The editor and publisher is Rev. Henry W. Pinkham.

Frederic Earle Whitaker, Ph. D., is the author of an article on "Greek Law," which appeared in the February number of the *Green Bag*.

1892

James C. Collins, Jr., has been appointed assistant attorney general of Rhode Island by

the recently elected attorney general, William B. Greenough. Mr. Collins has for a number of years been counsel for the prosecuting officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

1893

The copies of the '93 publication, "Book of Pictures, with Some Letters From and Papers Concerning the Class of 1893," were distributed to those present at the annual midwinter supper, held this year at the Hope Club on Benevolent street, on the evening of Monday, February 20. Absentees received their copies later by mail.

Born on January 17 to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Fitzgerald, a daughter.

Charles A. Powers has returned from California and started upon a second journey to that state. Address as before—Nordhoff, California.

A. B. Chace, Jr. and E. H. Weeks early in January opened an office on the seventh floor of the Industrial Trust Building, Providence, where they welcome all investors in good stocks and bonds.

Charles H. McLane has assumed charge of a parish at Tuolumne, in the Protestant Episcopal diocese of California.

1896

Champlin Burrage has recently brought out the work on "The Church Covenant Idea," on which he has been engaged for some time.

1897

Dr. E. C. Tyzzer has returned from Manila, P. I., where he has been, in the interests of Harvard Medical School, experimenting with certain diseases whose nature is not yet thoroughly understood. He has collected much valuable material, upon which he estimates a year's work will be necessary before definite results can be published.

Miss Mabel L. Potter holds the position of sanitary inspector at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth Story Devereaux '97, and W. H. Eddy, '92 principal of the Vineyard Street Grammar School, Providence.

Frank P. Sackett, paymaster on board the United States cruiser Boston, who was for some time seriously ill with yellow fever, has recovered from the attack, and is now on a visit to his father General F. M. Sackett in Providence.

1898

Waiter D. DeVault is studying law at Harvard. Address, 44 Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1899 and 1901

George Albert Goulding, '99, and Miss Ruth Appleton, '01, daughter of Professor John H. Appleton, were married at the residence of Professor Appleton at noon, February 15, 1905. The ceremony was performed by President Faunce, assisted by Rev. H. M. King of the First Baptist Church. Only the members of the families and a few intimate friends were present. After the wedding a

reception was held at which many of the faculty of Brown and classmates of the bride and groom were present.

1900

Captain Alonzo R. Williams of Providence has been appointed by Governor Utter a member of the state board of the expenditure of the firemen's relief fund.

1901

Harvey N. Davis is president of the Graduate Students Club at Harvard.

Leland L. Eaton was married to Miss Emily Gertrude Lanphear at the home of the bride in Peace Dale, Rhode Island, on August 1, 1905. Mr. Eaton is connected with D. C. Heath & Co., 225 Fourth avenue, New York City, and lives at 310 Bryant street, Buffalo, N. Y.

1902

Thomas E. B. Pope is located for the winter on the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries' steamer Fish Hawk in connection with a survey and investigation of the oyster beds of Matagorda and Lavaca Bays, Texas.

1903

Lester Earle Dodge, '03, and Miss Harriet Clara Blades, daughter of William C. Blades, general superintendent of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, were married at the residence of Mr. Blades, November 30, 1904. Mr. Dodge is connected with the United States Engineering Office at Newport, and is assistant doorkeeper of the state senate.

Lester Burrell Shippee is instructor in the French and English departments of Peddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey.

George Waterhouse is travelling for a large wholesale paper house of New York City. His address is 149 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

James L. Gartland has gone from Warren, Rhode Island, to the editorial rooms of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Colorado.

C. C. Curry represents the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburg, at Minneapolis, with offices at 419 Guaranty Loan Building.

1904

Wm. Young Easterbrooks is in the mercantile business at 281 Main street, Pawtucket.

Clarence W. Dealtry is paymaster for the Carver Cotton Gin Company, East Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

Charles D. Roston has been in the employ of the American Extraction Company of Providence since last July.

Houghton Metcalf is with the Eastern Coal Co., 35 Weybosset street, Providence.

The present address of Harry W. Hastings is 541 Merchant street, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Miss Marion L. Shorey, instructor in household economics at the Women's College, is giving a series of lectures on household affairs before St. Mary's Guild of Grace Church, Providence.

Miss Sarah E. Taylor read a paper on "The Life and Times of Euripides" before a bible class of Methuen, Massachusetts, on January 9.





